OBSERVATIONS.

There is no subject before the people of Nebraska today that is or should be so near their hearts as the manner in so near their hearts as the manner in which the state is shown to the world at the great fair. There never was an advertising scheme of any sort, be it a pamphlet gotten up by some interested railroad corporation; a "Nebraska train" such as has rolled over the union to the credit of the state, and profit of a few interested citizens, newspaper articles or lectures, that could reach as many people as the exhibit made by the state at ple as the exhibit made by the state at the world's fair. Not only the citizens of other states, but of other, and many other nations, will see and inspect the Nebraska building, and hundreds of thousands of them will, to gratify a curiosity never quite satisfied from the other sources from which information can be sources from which information can be gathered, examine for themselves the exhibit for which the \$85,000 appropriated by the legislature, is supposed to

have been expended.

And what will they see? A building by many termed "ugly," and by a few more generous—or sarcastic,—"nnique." At any rate a building severely plain—a fact which is brought into prominent notice, surrounded as it is by the imposing and artistic buildings of other states.

Much was said earlier in the year, and

particularly by the Omaha papers, about "the modest. unpretentious, but really artistic Nebraska building," but it must be remembered that an *Omaha architect* designed the structure. However, we could perhaps forget the exterior, as we sometimes do a plain face, if, upon closer acquaintance we found within that which interested and delighted us. but the surprise upon entering the Ne-braska building is not such that it causes the visitor to forget the view from the outside. We, the people of one of the best states of the union, which produces for the outside world so much of its daily sustenance, so much of that which is beautiful as well as necessary, surrounded as we are by every necessity and many more luxuries than some of the states of the union, are represented to the whole world by a stuffed buffalo; a few tables made of ears of corn; (I wonder if strangers think corn is our sole diet?) ornament-al (?) articles made of corn husks and the greatest presses of all the world are

The world was introduced to the Nebraska building on opening day, to be received by our governor, surrounded by a body guard of *Indians*, objects of as rare curiosity in Nebraska as in many other states of the union.

To be sure there are a few-very few pieces of fine wood carving, beautiful drawn work and notable art work, but they are so few, that, wearied and bored by the uninteresting sights that greet them upon the first few steps of their tour of inspection, the majority of visitors turn away before reaching anything of note, to visit other buildings where the original inhabitants and animals nearly or quite extinct at the present time, are not exhibited and labeled "products of our state."

Many of our own people who have returned from Chicago, have remarked with feeling,—"The display made, instead of being a credit, is a disgrace to our cylinders which have a very rapid rotary

No effort has been made by those in charge of the exhibit to show to advantage, or otherwise, the wonderful and complete educational system for which Nebraska is and should be reobtain from Mr. Garneau a very small portion of the sum appropriated for that purpose. This proved a failure and strangers to the state may be pardoned for believing us still in the benighted and uncivilized condition of the time when the state was inhabited by Indians and the plains dotted with buffalo.

The commendable effort being made by the citizens of Lincoln and friends of the Y. M. c. A. to save to the city a cred-itable and ornamental public building promises to be successful. The building has but recently been finished and is a complete structure of its kind. It would seem not only a pity, but almost a disgrace, were it to be allowed to be shadowed by a debt that would close its doors to the youth of the city and state. It furnishes a home for homeless young men, with varied and interesting amuse ments and instruction. The membership fee being so small a sum, and the only requirement in the matter of rec-ommendation, a good moral character, it is within the reach of nearly all young men to enjoy the excellent reading room and gymnasium, which are both very

The large debt upon the building has made it necessary that contributions be generously made, and those who have the great daily morning papers of Chicago. the interest of the institution, as well as the reputation of the city, at heart, have devised all sorts of means of raising the required amount. Business men have promised profits on their sales for certain days. Soda fountain receipts have tain days. Soda fountain receipts have been added, type setters have worked with good results, and nearly all classes of trade have contributed to the worthy

If the vendor of the lots upon which the building stands was generously in-clined, a rebate of several thousand dollars might be made, which, aside from helping out now, would bring the price paid for them down nearer to what they are actually worth, and what should have been paid at the time the sale was

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Special ladies ice cream parlors have een opened over Brown's Royal Cafe, 124 North Tenth street, where the most delicious ices and creams are served by courteous and trained attendants. Pri vate dining rooms for small parties.

Never give a party or order ice cream, ices or lunches until you have first seen Mr. Brown at the Royal Cafe, 124 North Tenth street.

Business men that want a clean economical lunch at noon, instead of going home, will find a fine dinner at the Cafe Royal, 124 North Tenth street. Prices

Mrs. McClave and Mrs. Ensminger, fine dressmaking, 1238 O street.

THE ART PRESERVATIVE

Interesting Exhibition for the World's Fair Visitor

TO BE SEEN IN MACHINERY HALL

Printing Presses Which Print and Fold 48,000 Four-Page Papers Per Hour-The Daily Columbian, the Composite Paper, Printed at the Fair Grounds-An Old Time Relie-Printing Types.

World's FAIR, June 23.- [Special.] -Machinery is always attractive to the popular eye, but machinery that is in motion, and is performing the function which it was intended to perform, is doubly so. Therefore one need not be surprised to find in what the exposition managers call the palace of Mechanical Arts, but which in common parlance is Machinery hall, vast crowds of visitors from early morn till late at night. The people cannot be blamed for flocking hither. I risk the assertion that nowhere, at any time, did any one ever see a display of machinery equal to that to be found in this vast building, which is one of the most beautiful and impressive structures on the grounds. It is like some modernized and industrial cathedral of Milan, and the work which goes on under its roof is the highest type of the religion of utility. All the great engines and machines are interesting, but particularly so those which are set to work, those which turn out the goods and the wares just as they do in the great machine shops of the nations which sent them here.

If we take a run through the big hall looking for machinery that is at work wa shall first of all, very properly, come in contact with the art preservative of all arts, the printing machines. There is something very fascinating about the array of web perfecting presses here. In all there are a dozen of them, I think, representing all leading American makers. When we say the American makers are here; for ingenious as our friends across grasses, and the primitive inventions ex-hibited every year at the state fair since the origin of the event. here; for ingenious as our friends across the sea are in many manufacturing lines, this country has always taken the lead in this country has always taken the lead in printing machinery, and probably always will. All the important improvements in this class of machines during the last fifty years-and in that time the art of newspaper printing has been revolutionized— had their origin in this country.

One of the most perfect machines in the world is a fast printing press. It is not very large, nor yet so very complicated, considering what it does, but it performs a wonderful lot of work. The head pressman sees that the plates are properly at-tached to the fast-flying cylinders, that the tapes are in order and everything ready, and then he moves a lever. Behold the result. Almost without noise, with-out bustle or confusion, without the touch of human hands, 48,000 completed fourpage papers roll out in an hour, printed, folded, perfect. It is not necessary for me to describe the process to you. It is enough motion.

These presses are used for the actual printing of newspapers. The Daily Columbian is one of the papers printed here, and it is also one of the most curious papers of the world. It is a composite paper, being nowned, although an attempt was made by the state superintendent of public by the managers of the exposition, and is instruction, be it said to his credit, to to that extent an official journal. The remaining five pages are the first pages of the five English morning papers of Chicago of that day. This is done by each of the papers sending down to the exposition a cast of the stereotype page, while the three



BIG NEWSPAPER PRINTING PRESS.

pages of the Columbian itself are put in type in one of the newspaper office sent here in the same way. So that by purchasing a copy of the Daily Columbian visitors get not only the official announce-An odd looking newspaper it makes, sure enough, and almost any day one may read fore, but here is a paper which often con-tradicts on its sixth page what it says on its seventh, and reaffirms the original statement on its eighth. The afternoon papers of Chicago, five in number, all print editions in Machinery hall, each having its own press here and supplying a large corps of newsboys who at once go out selling

can press builders and newspapers, and visitors seem never to tire watching the magic presses turning out their thousands of papers. The press exhibit is by long odds the most thorough ever made. It embraces not only newspaper presses but presses for commercial work, and some of these are new and constructed on principles but recently discovered. One press is used all the time for turning out litho-graph pictures of scenes in the exposition, and these colored prints, which are really quite artistic, find ready sale. A striking contrast with one of the fast perfecting presses is afforded by the exhibit of the first press used in New Hampshire, which stands near by. It is an old wooden con-trivance, and was built by Thomas Draper in Boston in 1742. That was 150 years ago, and you couldn't expect much of a press built in those days. The old-timer is still able to turn out a fair quality of work, and a pressman stands by its side all day, ink-ing the form on its ancient bed with a hand-roller and striking off impressions of

a little circular as fast as he is able. The

Printed on a prefs 151 years old, By the Campbell Printing Prefs & Mfg. Co. World's Fair, Chicago, June 23, 1893.

Once I waf young and fpry af any of my name, Now I am old and flow, but I get there just the fame.

As fast as he takes these sheets from the press he hands them out to the curious peo-ple who surround the relic of printing in the old days, and there are always about five times as many outstretched hands as there

are circulars to put into them.

The people are fascinated by the printing art. To many of them it is something almost uncanny. At any rate, it is mysterious. I should judge from watching the crowds that not one person in ten on an average has ever seen a press at work, and fewer still have ever had printing types in their hands. Here are not only presses: a hundred kinds, but type-mak-ing machinery that is very curious. A little machine, no larger than a sewing machine, rattles away at a steady pace, and every rattle throws off a perfect, or nearly perfect, type. It melts the metal, casts it, and turns it over to the finishers. Girls sit at tables before glittering piles of these little jewels which rule the world and with incredible dexterity arrange them in long lines, the printing ends upward and the nicks outward. These long lines are then taken to the expert finisher, who dresses them down in lathes and every type



STOCKING KNITTING MACHINE. is examined under a microscope to see if it is perfect enough to be permitted to go to

is perfect enough to be permitted to go to some newspaper office to print the day's intelligence for your reading and mine.

Type setting machines are a product of the past five or eight years. I remember at the Centennial exposition there was but one typesetting machine, and it was on the principle of throwing a matrix into play that should cast each letter separately. I believe that machine was not a commercial success. Now there are several successful typesetting machines. They are operated much as a typewriter is operated, by a key-board. In one such operated, by a key-board. In one each stroke of a key makes an impression in a matrix, and when a line has been finished that line is cast in type-metal and shoved out to take its proper place in the column.
In another machine holes are punched
in a sheet of pares and these holes make
a pattern like the pattern sheet which you
see in the looms, and the sheet being run through a casting machine the letters are individually cast and dropped into their

By the use of these and other successful typesetting machines one man is able to do the work which three or four were required to do under the old plan of picking up letter after letter while standing at the se. In other words, to set the type for case. In other words, to set the type for this letter is a big day's work for one man under the old plan; under the new he could set three or four such letters, or from six to eight colums of matter. Type-setting machines are rapidly coming into use in this country and Europe, and the International Typographical union, the highest organization of compositors, en-

courages their use. Next to the printing machines I think the looms attract more attention than any other process here. There is to the layman something so mysterious, so unfathomable about a loom that he stands before it as if he were in the presence of a necromancer in steel and fron. I have watched these machines by the hour, without asking any questions, deter-mined to study out for myself the princi-ple on which they are constructed. I snow no more about it now than I did before, and shall have to acknowledge myself beaten and seek explanation the next time I go into Machinery hall. They weave figures quite as readily as straight goods, and here you may see an Adminis-tration building towel woven before your eyes, and then buy it for 75 cents and take home as a souvenir of the exposition. Better still, you may see a silk loom weave a beautiful handkerchief, bearing within its woop and warf a picture of the building in which you stand, a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Harrison or of Columbus, and they will take this to another loom and embroider your name in it, and thus make you a fitting and worthy souvenir. So fine is this art of weaving figures that in one of the silk pieces here they place both the words and music of the "Star Spangled Banner," and it is almost as

perfect as if it were printed from type.

Here you may see all kinds of cloth woven, and carpets and great art squares. You may see, also, the whole process of cotton spinning, from the raw cotton in bales to the cloth or thread. One of the most wonderful machines in the whole display is the apparatus which winds the finished thread upon the spools. It is a little machine, but see what it is capable of doing. It winds exactly 900 yards of thread upon each spool—no more, no less. When it has done this it cuts the little slit which you see in the rim of every spool you buy, draws the thread therein, and then cuts the thread. Now it is ready for more world's to conquer. Dropping these eight spools it feeds itself eight empty spools, puts them in place on the spindles, fills them with thread—exactly 200 yards again—and drops them. Thus it goes on for hours without the touch of human hand.

There are so many other interesting processes here that the visitor becomes almost bewildered by the multiplicity of charms. He may see paper boxes made by machinery, may see eight ribbons woven at once, may see embroidery machines, delicate and beautiful; and may see a tailor's cutter carve out pattern pieces for men's garments from thirty thicknesses of cloth at every stroke. When you come to the exposition be sure to see the printing, the weaving, the spinning and other pro-cesses in Machinery hall.

ROBERT GRAVES

drummer finished a story.
"How was that?" inquired the drummer. "How was that?" inquired the drummer.

"Twenty-five years ago," continued the successful crizen, "I was traveling with a spectacle one-tenth as interesting as successful crizen, "I was traveling with a sideshow, and the business went to pieces, leaving me its creditor for wages to the amount of \$100, and no assets but the stock in trade. This was divided; and my share was an anaconda about 18 feet long and as big around as my body. It wasn't fat, though I think for air was about the only was an anaconda about 18 feet long and as big around as my body. It wasn't fat, though, I think, for air was about the only

thing it had to live on for several weeks be-fore the failure. Be that as it may, I took the snake and started for St. Louis, where I roposed to exhibit it. I had him in a box in the baggage car, and somehow he got out and started through the train on an exploring expedition. "Just as he was crossing the platforms of

the second and third coaches the couplings came loose, and there's no telling what would have happened, for we were going up a heavy mountain grade, if the snake hadn't twisted himself around the brake up a heavy mountain grade, if the snake hadn't twisted himself around the brake rods and railing and hung on. It was a big strain on him, but he stuck to it, and I'm a lawyer if he didn't hold that train trip rate from Chicago will be \$10. Pulltogether two miles and no doubt saved the

The drummer coughed. "What became of the anaconda?" he inquired casually.

"He gave me my start," replied the nar-"You see, the \$500 wasn't a drop in the bucket, but when we got the snake loose the strain on him had stretched him out 20 feet longer, and I went into St. Louis with a suake that no other exhibitor could hold a candle to, and if you don't believe me I can show you that snake stuffed and hung up in my hall at Denver."

The drummer got up with the air of a man who was uneasy.

"You ought to sell it for a telegraph pole," he said reproachfully and went out.

—Detroit Free Press.

Five Great Men. An artist should consider facts about the masters of his profession calmly and thoughtfully He may reach valuable conclusions about himself. A certain musical composer of much talent and popularity—we will call him Smithkins—has a happy appreciation of his own work, as his friends all know.

So highly force he assigned Smithkins—

So highly does he estimate Smithkins' compositions that some of his friends were much startled the other day when he said gravely, "Did you ever notice that the names of all the great composers begin with

"M!" ejaculated his astonished audience "Yes, M," said the composer. "Mozart, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Mozakowski—and Mel"-Youth's Companion.

"No Hard Fooling."



Emily's Sorrows.

Mr. Fondhusband, an aged New York widower, got married recently for the fourth time, notwithstanding be has a house full of grownup children. While the marriage ceremony was being performed, one of the guests, hearing sobs in the next room, asked one of the children

what was the matter.
"It's only Emily," was the reply. "She always howls when papa gets married again."-Texas Siftings.

Died a Natural Death. "Didn't you tell me some time ago that you had joined a society for the suppres of slang!

"Do you belong to it still?"

Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Nop."
"Why not?" "Society kicked the bucket."-Pitteburg

Horrible! Algy (in Reginald's apartment)—Why, Wegy, old chap, where are the new pajamas you were going to wear? Regy—I had to send them wight back to

the tailor's. Algy-Deah, me! What was the matter? Regy-Just fawncy. The twosers weren't sweased.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Where Did Wifey East "Wife out of town, Gibbons?"
"No. Why?"
"Well, I've seen you eating at the restaurants all the week, and I thought she

must be away." "Oh, no, only the cook—she's gone to the eashore for a month."—Detroit Tribune.

Mrs. Frontepew-I don't see why our pas tor should be constantly urging upon the congregation the necessity of loving one an-

ceremony he performs brings him at least \$5.—Buffalo Courier. A Cruel Girl.

Frontepew - Humph! Every marriage

Mr. Sappy-Miss Emma says that I am always trying to get something for nothing She-How did she come to say it? Had you just proposed to her.—Truth

A Give Away. "When Frank proposed, did you let him know that you loved him!" Yes, I gave myself away at once."-Chigo Inter Ocean.

The Requirement.

Cholly-Aw, so she said I could be an excellent conversationist if I had a mind? Jack Jolliboy-Yes, if you had a mind .-New York Press.

HIS START.

The World's Pair. "I got my start in a queer way," remarked a man of evident wealth as the drummer fluished a story."

The seven wonders of the world were playthings and duil ones at that when compared to the Columbian Exposition of 1803. All the leaning towers and ruined pyramids and ruined pyramids. and ruined pyramids and gigantic bridges, and other so-called marvals of the Old World, together, would'nt form

> help make your journey pleasant and comfortable. Excursion rates every Half Rates To Cleveland.

For the benefit of those desiring to at tend the international conference of Epworth League at Cleveland, O., June 29 to July 2, the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. will sell tickets at low rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at B. & O. offices west of Pittsburgh man sleeping car accommodations may be reserved, and all desired information together two miles and no nontrease together two miles and no nontrease.

lives of all the passengers in the rear coaches. They thought so anyhow and made me up a purse of \$500."

be reserved, and all desired information may be secured upon application to L. S. Allen, assistant general passenger agent, Grand Central Station, Chicago.

Cheap R		t	111									
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Beware of Cintments for Catarrh that con-

tain Mercury. as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescripshould never be used except on prescrip-tions from reliable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucou surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genu-ine. It is taken internally, and made in

Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Teftimonials free.

Teftimonials free.

Teftimonials free, price 75c. per bottle.

Notice.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it will not be responsible for or pay any debt incurred by employes, except those for which an order is given per-sonally signed by it. This rule is imper-

COURIER PUBLISHING Co. Lincoln, Neb., May 1st, 1893.

Chattel Mortgage Sale. Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated the 11th day of July.

1862, and due the 11th day of October, 1862, and duly filed in the effice of the county clerk of Lancaster county, Nebr., the 11th day of July, 1862, and executed by Geo. Botham to Louis Poska to secure the payment of the sum of Thirty-five Dollars, and upon which there is now due the sum of thirty-five dollars and interest at 10 per cent. Default having been made in the payment of the said sum and now suit or other proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt, therefore I been instituted to recover said debt, therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: one black mare mule about 8 years old, weight about 800 pounds; one black horse mule 11 years old and weight about 900 pounds, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, sale to take place at the corner of Ninth and R streets. Lincoln, Nebr., commencing at 10 o'clock p. m. on July 10th, 1883.

LOUIS POSKA.

Mortgagee.

Dated Lincoln, Neb., June 18, 1863. 28-4t.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the application of Emma Witte, administratrix of the estate of John H. Witte deceased.

Witte, administratrix of the estate of John H. Witte deceased.

This cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Emma Witte, administratrix of the estate of John H. Witte deceased, praying for a license to sell lot 1025 in the village of DeWitt, Saline county, Nebr., for the payment of debta allowed against said estate and for the costs of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay said debts and expenses.

It is therefor ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me on the 25th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as council can be heard to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell the above described real estate of the deceased, as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1863.

Chas. L. Hall.,

Judge of the District Court.

SUNDAY, JULY 25.

GREAT DANISH PICNIC.

Excursions from all points. Grand G10be reat for the weary. Grand performance tight rope, gymnastics and other at

Special trains via Burlington depot at 1:00, 2:30, 3:30 and 5:00 p. m. Returning —1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00 and 8:30 p. m.

Real Estate Loans

On farms in Eastern Nebraska and improve property in Lincoln, for a term of years.

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

R. E. AND J. MOORE. RICHARDS BLOCK.

Corner Eleventh and O Streets, Lincoln

Drimal University

FRIE Tuition: Fall term, in seven different courses. Only high grade independent Normal in the state. The Finest Buildings, Equipments, and Ablest Normal Faculty. No experiment, but an established management. 40 courses, 35 teachers and locturers. A live school for the masses. Write for catalogue. E. R. SIZER, Mgr. Lincoln, Nob.



Mrs. Amanda Patsley

For many years an esteemed communicant of For many years an esteemed communicant ex-Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thamk Yom" to Hood's Bar-saparilla. She suffered for years from Ecacema and Serofmin sores on her face, head and cars, making her deaf nearly a year, and affect-ing her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are per

fact in condition, proportion and appearance.

The ladies of Lincoln cannot afford to neglect to visit our store week, as we shall place our entire stock on sale at

25 PER CENT OFF.

Our goods are all marked in plain figures and our reputation for giving as we advertise is enough to assure you that you will buy \$1.00 worth of goods for 75 cents.

J. H. MAURITIUS & CO.

1039 O STREET.

\$2.65

WILL BUY

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

BOYS' SUITS

Ages 4--14.

In single and double breasted fine cossumers, choice new styles, worth at regular price \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Nine different panterns to select from, at

\$2.65.

For Next Three Days Only,

AT THE

C1othing House.

COR. O AND 10TH STS

STIFF HATS MADE TO ORDER

FROM \$2.50 TO \$4.50.

Lincoln Stiff Hat Factory N. W. COR. TWELFTH AND O STS.

Old Hats Blocked, Cleaned, Dyed and made as good as new. All kinds of Repair Work done.